

Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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VOL. XXII.]

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

[NEW SERIES.—VOL. VI. NO. 25.]

TREASURER'S REPORT.—BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST BIBLE SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOSEPH B. GILBERT, TREASURER.

BIBLE SOCIETY—DR.

1842.	To amount paid over to the American and Foreign Bible Society by the churches and individuals as named on the opposite page,	\$307 43
June 7.	To loss on uncurrent money,	3 00
Dec. 12.	To paid Burr & Smith's bill of printing,	2 66
1843.		
Mar. 29.	To paid Rev. A. Maclay, agent,	800 00
June 13.	To paid Rev. A. Maclay, agent,	186 52
		\$1299 67

BIBLE SOCIETY—CR.

	By amount received last June and published,	\$333 08
June 7.	Norwalk church have paid over to the Treasurer of the American and Foreign Bible Society,	30 00
	2d Baptist church, Danbury, to make Rev. A. Parker Life Member of the American and Foreign Bible Society,	46 93
	O. Dunbar,	1 00
	1st church Middletown,	28 00
	New Haven church,	45 00
	Raymond Whitney, Bridgeport, Life Member,	30 00
	Barnet Andrus, Stamford, do.,	30 00
	Dr. Alanson H. Hough, Essex, do.,	30 00
	Elias Redfield, do.,	30 00
	Samuel Langworthy, Northington, do.,	30 00
	Joseph Reynolds, Northington, do.,	6 50
June 22.	By amount from Deacon Lovel Hartwell,	5 00
	30. Stafford Bible Society, hand Rev. W. Munger,	7 10
Aug. 31.	from Rev. Alfred Gates,	1 00
March 1.	" White Hill church, hand Wm. Montgomery,	6 50
	" New Milford church, do. do.,	1 00
	" Gustavus F. Davis, it being a bequest of Philo Morse, of Litchfield, deceased, to the American and Foreign Bible Society,	544 56
May 24.	" Treasurer of the Fairfield county Bible Sunday School and Tract Society, contributed by the church in Weston,	29 00
	" Miss Hannah Nichols, of Bridgeport, to constitute herself a Life Member of the A. and F. B. Society,	30 00
June 1.	" from Mrs. Wealthy Thrall, who is to designate herself some person as a Life Member of the American and Foreign Bible Society, rec'd. by the hand of J. Bumsted,	30 00
June 3.	" of Gustavus F. Davis,	5 00
		\$1299 67

1843.		
June 13.	By amount from Willington church, per Rev. E. Cushman,	\$15 00
	" 1st Saybrook church, per A. Gladwin,	4 30
	" Stamford church, for Bible Society,	25 00
	" " for Bibles sold in Stamford,	3 15
	" " " in Norwich,	1 30
	" " " " "	75
		\$30 20
	Less for transportation,	78
	" Haddam church contribution, per Rev. S. Shailer,	17 62
	" Deep River church, per Rev. R. Jennings,	20 90
	" Miss Sarah E. Bennett, Mansfield,	1 00
	" Avon church, F. Bible Soc., per Rev. N. Whiting,	5 25
	" widow Ruth Hodges, Torrington, per Rev. T. Benedict,	3 00
	" Canton church, per Rev. G. B. Atwell, silver watch,	20 00
	" Preston City church, per Rev. H. R. Knapp,	4 40
	" 2d New Haven church, per Rev. E. T. Winter,	50
	" Miss Mary Duffey, Hartford,	77
	" Cash for Bible and Testaments sold,	21
	" Torrington church, per Rev. T. Benedict,	13 47
	" Stafford church, per J. A. Chaffee,	2 50
	" 1st Middletown church, per E. L. H. Chamberlain,	8 50
	" Norfolk church, per Rev. G. B. Atwell,	1 00
	" Seiden Miner, Wethersfield,	1 00
		\$150 04

The following sums, collected by Rev. A. Maclay, agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, have not passed through the hands of the State Treasurer:		
3d Groton church, in part to make Rev. E. Denison Life Member,	10 25	
1st New London church collection,	27 25	
Douglas Gardner, New London,	1 00	
Dr. Thompson, do.,	2 50	
Mrs. Thompson, do.,	5 00	
Douglas Gardner, do.,	14 25	
Capt. Daniel Latham, do.,	50 00	
Deacon Joseph Reynolds, Norwich,	2 00	
1st Hartford church,	150 00	
Tariffville church,	6 40	
2d Suffield church,	106 00	
1st Suffield church,	5 58	
1st Middletown church,	14 89	
Essex church,	166 00	
Cash, Essex,	16 00	
Miss Jane E. Williams to make herself Life Member,	30 00	
do. do. do. W. C. Hough do.,	30 00	
Eliza Redfield, to make his son Edward Life Member,	30 00	
Chester church,	11 50	
Meriden church,	25 00	
Of the amount paid by Deep River church, \$30 is to make J. C. Rogers Life Member, and \$30 to make J. H. Mather Life Member, the whole to go towards constituting J. C. Rogers Life Director,	43 25	
	\$746 87	

From the Christian Reflector.

Geneva—Its Scenery and Distinguished Men.

DEAR BROTHER GRAYES.—You perceive we have reached Geneva, after having made the tour of Italy, and crossed the Alps by the Simplon Road. We have been somewhat more than a week here, and have found it one of the most interesting and charming places we have yet visited. But we intend to leave it to-morrow morning for Strasburg and Heidelberg, at the latter of which places, we expect to remain at least three weeks, prosecuting our study of the German language, in which we feel a growing interest.

Geneva possesses a peculiar charm as the birth-place of Rousseau, the residence of Calvin, and the scene of the conflicts and triumphs of the Reformation. It is pleasantly situated at the west end of Lake Lemman, (than which there is not, in the world, a more beautiful expanse of water,) and near the outlet of the Rhone, which divides the city into two parts. The lake is near a hundred miles in length, and lies like a belt of silver, among the meadows, woods and corn-fields of the extensive valley, which is guarded on one side by a range of the Alpine mountains, and on the other by the Jura chain. Its banks are studded with villas and cottages, vineyards and gardens. Here and there a picturesque village adorns the heights which rise in gentle undulations from its shores, while an occasional church or castle is seen amongst the woods. It was by this lake that Byron resided for a time, and composed some of the most beautiful portions of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*. His descriptions of Lake Lemman, both in sunshine and in storm, are inimitable for their truth and beauty. Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Switzerland, is distinctly visible from the heights around Geneva, with its hoary crown of everlasting snow. So are the mountains of Savoy, and even portions of the Bernese Alps. *Mont Saleve* and the *Mole* are only a few miles from the city, the one over 3000, and the other over 6000 feet above the level of the lake. These, with the intervening valleys, covered in every part with the richest verdure, with woods, corn-fields and villages, and watered by the Arve and the Rhone, which unite below Geneva, form some of the loveliest and grandest scenery upon which the eye of man ever rested. Oh, it is a most fitting place in which to love, adore and praise the infinite Source of all that is great and good.

But Geneva possesses an additional, and if possible, still greater interest. It is the residence of several living writers of the highest distinction, such as Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, author of the *History of the Reformation*, Professor Gausson, author of the celebrated work on *Theopneusty*, or the Inspiration of the Scriptures, translated by Mr. Kirk, and other works of equal celebrity, not yet translated into English;

Rev. Prof. Pilet, one of the best preachers in Geneva, and author of some excellent French discourses, and Dr. Cesar Malan, well known in the Christian world for his eminent piety and the devout fervor of his publications. To all of these gentlemen and several others have we had introductions, and have derived much pleasure, and, I trust, profit, from their conversation. We found them exceedingly affable and communicative, possessing great simplicity of manners and kindness of heart. They are all as much distinguished for their spirituality as for their talent, and are incessantly engaged in promoting the cause of evangelical piety.

We were invited the other evening to the house of Col. Tronchin, President of the Geneva Evangelical Society, under whose auspices, the Theological Institution has been sustained, with which Prof. Merle D'Aubigne, Gausson, Pilet, and LaHarpe are connected, and which, at present, contains about forty students preparing for the Christian ministry. Here we met all of the above named gentlemen, except Prof. Gausson, in company with Joseph J. Gurney, the celebrated English Quaker, and his lady, Dr. Hough, a distinguished preacher from Glasgow, Scotland, who is spending a few months in Geneva, for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Mr. Buscarlet, from Po, in the Pyrenees, several other clergymen, two Russian noblemen, and a number of pious ladies and gentlemen from the neighborhood. Col. T.'s villa is about two miles from the city, not far from the villa which was occupied by Lord Byron, pleasantly situated on the banks of the lake, and in sight of the mountains of Savoy, and the white cliffs of Mont Blanc. The party was one of Christian friends from different countries, and it was truly delightful to find that we were all united by common ties and sympathies.

In the course of the evening, Dr. Hough made a statement, as to the recent secession from the Church of Scotland, which he did in a very happy manner. Prof. LaHarpe acting as interpreter, for the benefit of those who did not understand English, while Joseph J. Gurney read the Scriptures and offered prayer, which he did in French, and in a manner most solemn and affecting. The party was exceedingly cheerful, but devout and Christian, as all such parties ought to be.

But I will proceed to give you a very brief account of two or three distinguished men to whom I have referred, and will begin with Dr. Malan, who is the oldest. He lives a little way out of the city, just beyond the gate called *Porte Rive*. His house, with a little chapel near it, built at his own expense for public worship, stands in a long garden, amid flowers and trees, a pleasant rural spot, just such as a minister ought to live in. Dr. Malan is about sixty years of age, but appears remarkably vigorous. Some twenty-five years ago, he was a teacher or tutor in the Collegiate Institution here, but having become converted to evangelical sentiments, he began to teach them to the young persons under his charge. For this offence, he was expelled from the Institution and deprived of his living. But a kind Providence supplied him with the means of subsistence, and enabled him in the course of time to erect his little chapel, where he preaches the truths of the gospel to a poor but devout congregation. His views are somewhat peculiar, and, it may be, ultra, on the subject of the *assurance of faith*, as it is termed, but he is a faithful and devout man. His hair is gray, almost white, is parted on the forehead, and falls gradually over his shoulders, somewhat like that of the Apostle John, as represented in old paintings. His face is round, with a striking expression of intelligence, vivacity and good nature. We found his conversation very agreeable, being unusually lively and instructive. He dwelt, it is true, with great interest, and perhaps, a little natural dogmatism, upon his favorite topic, but still instructively and agreeably. It was difficult not to express entire and cordial assent to all he said. When we referred to the religious condition of Geneva, his countenance fell. "Poor Geneva!" said he, "Geneva is fallen! Nearly all the ministers are either Arian or Socinian, and some of them have even adopted the sentiments of Strauss, who denies the personality of Christ." "Indeed," we replied, "is it possible?" "Ah, yes!" was the answer of the good man, "Geneva is fallen! Geneva is fallen!"

Dr. Merle (as he is uniformly called in this place, D'Aubigne being a mere appendage to the name,) lives near Dr. Malan, somewhat further out of the city, in a place called *La Graveline*, on the brink of the lake. His house is quite rural, being surrounded with shrubbery. As we entered it, we saw bats, caps and children's playthings lying about, indicating that he was a man of domestic affections and had his quota of little urchins. We subsequently learned that he has a family of eight children. The house in which he lived belonged originally to his parents, and is the one in which he was born. He is forty-eight years of age, is of a stout make, and about six feet high. He has a full face with a dark complexion, with a fine massive forehead, and bushy eyebrows, which overhang his dark and piercing, but gracious eyes. His look is rather grave than otherwise, but mild and pleasant. He speaks quickly and vivaciously very much as he writes, and his manners are as free from stiffness and pretension as can well be imagined. His face, and particularly his immense eyebrows, reminded us again of Dr. Wayland's. Indeed, he is not unlike the respected President of Brown University, except that he is not quite so large, and has a somewhat more gracious aspect, that is to say, his look is not quite so stern and commanding.

Dr. Merle is engaged upon the 4th volume of his history; but he says that it will take him some time to finish it. He expects to complete the whole in six volumes. This, however, will take him some years, as his engagements are numerous, and such a work demands extensive and elaborate investigation. He is about to take a journey to the mountains of Switzerland, for the sake of seeing some interesting localities which are connected with the history of the Reformation.

I have much pleasure in stating that Dr. Merle gives it as his opinion that evangelical religion is gaining ground here, and on the continent of Europe generally. He admitted, however, that Popery was increasing in political power, though not gaining particularly by conversions. "The rulers of these countries find it desirable to strengthen their power by means of Popery, but Protestantism is increasing among the common people."

I should be happy, dear brother, to give you some further sketches of the other distinguished men we have seen here, but my paper is full, and this must be reserved for some other occasion. I would just add, that the Theological Institution connected with the Evangelical Society at Geneva, is exerting a great and good influence. The preaching of Prof. Pilet, in the Oratoire, as they call it, in Geneva, is very popular, and much blest, and there is going out continually a good and redeeming influence, from this sphere, which is diffusing itself throughout Switzerland, and particularly among the Waldenses.

Yours affectionately, ROBERT TURNBULL.

For the Christian Secretary.

Precarious Ministry.

MR. EDITOR.—A few years ago your paper presented the public some valuable and well written essays on the frequent removal of ministers, and I cherished the hope that it would check the evil, and probably it did, in some degree, but the evil still exists to a large extent. I say evil, for there is one unhappy effect which is almost inseparable from such removals, i. e., it creates discord in the church and society, and alienates the affections of Christians. Every minister will have some friends in the church and society, and when in their judgment he is neglected or abused, they become wounded and dissatisfied with those who have been instrumental in such removal. How often do we hear persons say, "We have a good man with us, but Mr. *** was my minister, and none will ever seem to me like him, although I would not underrate any servant of Christ." Hence with comparative indifference to the present incumbent, and some dissatisfaction to those who removed the man of their choice, they take but little interest in the affairs of the society. It may also be added that those churches which have had the greatest number of pastors settled among them, are usually the most difficult in the settlement of others, until their reputation has frequently fallen quite below that of any minister whom they have dismissed.

Various causes, no doubt, contribute to the evil of which we complain, whether it occur by the wish of the people or minister. In the former case, the people expect a more popular man; and in the latter, the minister hopes to settle in a more eligible place. But in ordinary cases this is a bad state for either, or both. When all ministers wish for the most conspicuous pulpit, and all churches the smartest man, let those who have the leisure, trace out the legitimate consequences. Milton puts the following motto in the mouth of Satan: "What matter where, if I am still the same?" We have thought in this respect, it might be an appropriate motto for ministers. Mount Vernon, La Grange, and Quincy, are not places very conspicuous in themselves considered, but have acquired a consequence and popularity by the individuals who have resided there, viz: Washington, Lafayette, and John Q. Adams. It is much better that a place be made popular by the minister who resides there, than the minister by the place. We recently congratulated an aged minister, that he had preached over a half century with the same people, and had thereby avoided a thousand anxieties which his more moveable brethren had endured. Yes, said he, but when difficulties came among us, I have had to face them. He instantly saw that the price of such a stationary ministry was to face difficulties. That is the price, brethren, and if we were willing to pay it, a great number of removals would be prevented. That farmer is not the most thrifty who is perpetually selling his farm on account of some defect, and in quest of a better one; but usually he who settles down, and is sedulously intent on making improvements. Besides, how think you our patient and persevering Redeemer views us, when he sees us disposed to run away at the slightest difficulties, rather than to face and manage them? We may know how he feels, by recollecting our own feelings. How did we feel when from some little bickerings and sparrings, we saw the chorister leave his place; the superintendent stay at home; the teacher of a Bible class, or teacher in the Sabbath school, off to another place of worship, where they fancied no difficulties existed? We felt our spirits sink within us. How, then, I ask again, does our Master view us, when he observes his servants in their more responsible stations, desert their posts for the same reasons? I frankly confess that I have greatly loved and respected some young men, and young women, who, while surrounded with influences calculated to detach them from the house of God and from their respective classes in the Sabbath school, have nevertheless toiled on in their humble sphere. Nothing perhaps in their place of worship, numbers, singing, or anything else inviting, still, they have year after year stood to their post, and done what they could. Such, doubtless, have trials, and often sigh, when, perhaps, they have occasion to be glad with exceeding joy. With my views, I should select from such persons to fill our most responsible missionary stations, and other important trusts in the church of God, rather than from such as have been borne along in their work by the strong current of popular and interesting facilities.

I have no doubt that God in his providence often places some of his dearest young servants in such trying situations, for the specific purpose of exercising their faith and patience and fidelity, &c., that in the exercise and development of these graces, there might be laid a foundation for a more enlarged sphere of usefulness and responsibility, as in the cases of Joseph, David, Ruth, and others, which seem to be recorded for the encouragement of such. They may seem to be overlooked, but the eye of their sympathizing Saviour is upon them, and let them not be discouraged. He will not bestow his rewards and honors in the last day according to the extent of the field in which his servants have labored; but according to the fidelity with which they have occupied in the respective spheres in which his wisdom has placed them. The labors of the favorite son of Jacob were doubtless as acceptable to God while in Pharaoh's prison, as when the prime minister of that monarch. And ministers and others who are engaged in the various departments of religious enterprise, however humble, may rest assured the commendatory declaration, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, will entitle them to be rulers over many things." N. B.

Prelacy insufficient to produce Uniformity of Opinion.

It has often been said by those who support Prelacy, not as of divine authority, but as a useful and suitable form of Church government, that it was devised for the purpose of producing and preserving uniformity in the Church. Unfortunate device! It never could have had a more full and authoritative vouch than that which it enjoyed, during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., and it produced the most complete anarchy, and gave rise to Sectarianism to the greatest extent, and in the most repulsive forms, that ever shocked the Christian world. It at once kept men in ignorance and drove them to madness, and ever since, it has appealed to their frantic conduct as a proof of its own calm excellence. The truth of this view may be shown by a parallel, but a strongly contrasted instance. After the restoration of Charles II., the Presbyterian church of Scotland was violently overthrown, and its adherents subjected to twenty-eight years of terrific persecution. Did the people of Scotland split into innumerable and extravagant sects, when thus deprived of their religious teachers, and oppressed with the most remorseless cruelty? They did not. One sect alone appeared, after the persecution had lasted twenty years, and in a parish where there had been a prelate incumbent all that time; it never mustered more than four men, and twenty-five or twenty-six women, and it perished within a few months. What caused this remarkable dif-

ference? One answer only can be given,—the superiority of the Presbyterian system, which had so thoroughly instructed the people, that they could and did retain their calm and regulated consistency of doctrine and character in the midst of every maddening and delusive element; while on the other hand, when the prelatic government of England was broken up, its oppressed and ignorant people rushed headlong into the most wild, extravagant and pernicious errors.—*Hetherington's History of Westminster Assembly.*

From the Boston Recorder.

Some Encouraging Things.

Evangelical laborers, sustained by different religious associations, have increased in France, from seventy to more than three hundred, within eight years.

In four years from its organization, the Foreign Evangelical Society is supporting between eighty and ninety colporteurs, school teachers, evangelists and pastors, with an income of but a few thousand dollars. Fifty-two of these are employed in France and Belgium.

In 1815, it is said, there was not one native Protestant to be found in Belgium; now, there are not less than twenty or twenty-five Protestant churches and chapels, and as many ministers and evangelists; and within eight years, more than 100,000 copies of the Scriptures have been distributed there, besides hundreds of thousands of various religious tracts.

Within less than eight years, several mission stations have been established in Canada, and a Normal school of fourteen pupils, all pious, and devoted to the service of God; thirty laborers are engaged in teaching, preaching, and distributing religious books; sixteen hundred copies of the Scriptures have been circulated—eighty families have renounced Romanism, and now love the truth, and 153 individuals have received the Gospel, and believed in their salvation.

Said a Cardinal, a few years since, to an Englishman at Rome—"We do not complain so much of your preachers, and their sermons, as of those *pests who sell Bibles*." The distributors of the Bible are multiplying in the providence of God, and causing those who carry the mark of the Beast, to gnash their teeth more and more.

Ancient Burial Ground.

The following account, respecting several ancient burying grounds in the State of Tennessee, is by the Rev. Mr. Gwinn, an aged and respectable member of the Methodist connection, who resides in the section of the country where they are located.

"In the county of White, State of Tennessee, near the town of Sparta, there have been discovered three burying grounds, where a very small people are deposited in tombs (coffins) of stone. The greatest length of the skeleton is nineteen inches. Some of these people appear to have lived to a great age—their teeth being worn smooth and short, while others are full and long. Many of the tombs have been opened, and the skeletons examined. The graves are about two feet deep, the coffins are of stone, made by laying a flat stone at the bottom, one at each end, and one over the corpse. The dead are all buried with their heads towards the east, and in order, laid on their backs, and their hands on their breasts. In the bend of their left arms is found a crucifix or mug that would hold nearly a pint, made of ground stone or shell of a gray color, in which is found one, two, or three shells, supposed to be sea shells.—One of these skeletons had about the neck, 94 pearl beads. There are many of these burying grounds. Near the one which I examined is the appearance of an ancient town. The bones found in these graves are strong and well set, and the frame appears to be well formed. These graveyards are in extent an acre and a half."

There is nothing wonderful in this account.

Such graves are common in the west, and contain the relics of Indians of comparatively recent burial.

In some instances the bones of the deceased were gathered from the woods, where they were deposited temporarily. In other cases the legs of the corpse were bent at the knee joint, so as to lie parallel with the thighs, which shortens a full grown Indian to about four feet, and children in like proportion.

In the calcareous soil of the west, human bodies, bones and all, entirely decay in less than a century. There are no races of either giants or pigmies in the world.—*Bap. Record.*

A Fragment.

Because no man's offences are so manifest unto me as mine own, I will only censure myself. The portion of Heavenly bread which I received from Christ, by His blessing multiplied in breaking, but alas! how little did I consider the dignity of that office, and the power of God, that then multiplied the Bread the people received of my hands! God I take to record in my conscience, that I delivered the same bread that I received of Christ's hands, and that I mixed no poison with the same. I preached Christ's gospel without any mixture of man's dreams, devices or phantasies; but alas! I did it not with such fervency, with such impartiality and diligence, as now I know was my duty.

Alas! this day my conscience accuses me, that I spoke not so plainly as it was my duty to have done; the blind love I did bear to this my wicked carcass was the chief cause I was not fervent and faithful enough; for I had no will to provoke the hatred of all men against me; as I was not so fervent in rebuking manifest iniquity, as I should, so not so impartial a feeder as is required of Christ's steward; for the love of friends and carnal affections of some men, with whom I was most familiar, allured me to make more residence in one place than in another, having more respect to the pleasure of a few than to the necessity of many—moreover, remaining in one place, I was not so diligent as mine office required; but sometimes by counsel of carnal friends, I spared the body; some time I spent in worldly business of particular friends, and some time in taking recreation—and although men may judge these to be light and small offences, yet I acknowledge that unless pardon should be granted unto me in Christ's blood, that each one of these three offences deserved damnation: and beside these, I am assaulted, yea, infected and corrupted with seeking the favor, estimation and praise of men. Think not that I thus accuse myself without cause, to appear more holy, or to accuse my brethren. No, God is judge to my conscience, that I do it from an unfeigned and sore troubled heart.

A GOOD REASON FOR NOT JOINING THE CHURCH.—"B." said some young men in Tennessee, "why don't you join the Campbellite church? Your father is a preacher of that order." "I will tell you the reason," replied the young man: "Last spring I was too much alarmed by reading *Allevine* to do any such thing. That book showed me I had no business in the church without religion.—*Mess.*

From the Missionary Magazine, for September.
Missionary Intelligence.

DEATHS OF MISSIONARIES.—Since the publication of our last number, we have received the afflictive intelligence of the death of three assistant missionaries.

Mrs. Theodosia Ann Dean, wife of Rev. William Dean, of the China Mission, died at Hong Kong on the 29th of March, of confluent smallpox, aged twenty-four. She was a native of Thetford, England, and had been a valued member of the Mission at Bangkok and in China five years.

Mrs. Caroline J. Simons, wife of Rev. Thomas Simons, Moulmain, died May 1, of pulmonary consumption, at Tellicherry, near Cochin, on the Malabar coast, on her passage from Bombay to Calcutta. Her health was feeble on her arrival at Bombay, and continued so for the most part while she remained there. She left for Calcutta April 18, by the advice of her physician, and of all who were acquainted with her state; and as she was accompanied by Mrs. Howard, and a surgeon was attached to the ship, there is no doubt that every attention was paid to her while on the way, which Christian kindness and medical skill could suggest.

Mrs. Simons (Miss Harrington) was of Brookfield, Mass., and left this country, under the appointment of the Board to Burmah, in company with Messrs. Brown and Webb, and their families in 1832.

To the above we are compelled to add, as by letter just received from Mr. Stilson, the death of **Mrs. Sarah Davis Comstock**, wife of Rev. G. S. Comstock, of Ramree, Arracan. "After but one week's illness, of dysentery, she quietly passed away from this world of sorrow and toil, on the evening of the 28th of April," aged thirty. Mrs. Comstock was formerly of Brookline, Mass., and was appointed to the Burman Mission in 1833. We bespeak the prayers of the churches on behalf of our afflicted brethren and their families, and for the missions to which the deceased respectively belonged.

HONG KONG.—Arrival of Dr. Macgowan.—By letters from Dr. Macgowan we learn that he arrived at Macao March 13, after a pleasant passage of 124 days from New York; and soon after proceeded to join the mission at Hong Kong. At the date of his last letter he had prepared, in company with Mr. Dean, to visit the city of Fuchau, capital of the commercial province of Fuhkeen, with a view to establish a station there. Fuchau is one of the ports about to be opened for trade, and the dialect of the people is so analogous to that learned by Mr. Dean, that he would be able at once to hold communication with them. The lamented death of Mrs. Dean will, necessarily, occasion some delay in carrying the plan into effect.

LETTER OF MR. SHUCK.—In a letter of Mr. Shuck, dated March 24, it is stated, that the mission chapels have been enlarged and improved. On the preceding Sabbath, "at Chinese worship, we had literally a thronged assembly, although the chapel had been enlarged one fourth its previous size. The English congregations are also most encouraging. A gentleman and his lady have applied for baptism, and will come before the church to-morrow evening. The church now has fifteen names, besides four or five who will join soon; and there are two or three inquirers."

BANGKOK.—After an unusually long interval, communications have been received from the Siam Mission as late as March 23, and from Singapore to April 13. Mr. Davenport and family had taken passage from Bangkok to S. in February, on account of his ill health.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—It is proposed to hold a great public meeting in Birmingham, towards the end of September, in behalf of the Free Church of Scotland. It is expected that the Mayor of the city will preside, and that a deputation from Scotland will be present. This movement was agreed upon at a meeting which was held at Birmingham on the 24th of July, for the purpose of hearing addresses from a deputation, explanatory of the principles, position, and prospects of the Free Church;—which meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Davidson of Edinburgh, Burns of London, and James of Birmingham. The latter gentleman expressed his strong sympathy in the cause, and his anxious wish that some effective and united effort should be made in Birmingham, with the view of aiding it.—*Bost. Recorder.*

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES TO THE NESTORIANS.—Letters have been received from the missionaries who left here on the 1st of March last, in company with Bishop Mar Yohannan, mentioning their safe arrival at Oroomiah on the 14th of June in good health. They were welcomed most heartily by their brethren and their Nestorian friends, some of both having joined them on their route the day before their arrival, and others on the following morning. Accompanied by forty or fifty persons on horseback, they entered the town at 4 P. M.

They found the mission prospering, Mr. Stocking having a class of sixty priests and deacons, teaching them to read, think and understand. They were mostly teachers of the village schools.—*Id.*

EXCLUDED.—The New Hampshire Baptist Register publishes a notice from the clerk of the New Ipswich Baptist church, setting forth the exclusion from said church, of Rev. Jacob Weston, their former pastor. This excommunication, they say, was not the result of Mr. Weston's views in relation to the doctrine of the second advent. They no longer recognize him as a minister of the gospel.—*Bap. Adv.*

BAPTISTS IN NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—The editorial correspondence of the Memorial, (Dr. Babcock) tells us that "in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, there are 81 Baptist churches, containing more than 8000 communicants. The additions last year by baptism to these churches, were 1141." The brethren in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have determined to send out and support two foreign missionaries to the Karens in British Burmah, in conjunction with their Baptist brethren in

the United States, and under the direction of the Board at Boston. A brother Burpee has been selected, and will soon sail for Burmah.—*Id.*

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.—In the Old School Presbyterian church, there are said to be eighty-seven D. D.'s.—*Id.*

EXPECTED DELEGATION.—The New Brunswick Baptist Association, in the British Provinces of America, is to be represented at the next Triennial Convention, to be held in our city, in April next, by Rev. John Masters, and Rev. Samuel Robinson. We shall give to these brethren a hearty welcome, and trust that their presence among us, and their participation in our annual assemblies, will be the foundation of an intercourse that will increase and strengthen, until the Baptists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Baptists of the United States, will be knit together as the heart of one man.—*Id.*

A CRUEL BONDAGE.—A Benedictine Monk, father Charles Berg, member of the celebrated Abbey of Benedictines, at Melk, in Lower Austria, recently put an end to his life, by piercing his heart with a poisoned stiletto. From letters which he wrote to intimate friends on the day of his death, it appears that he determined on committing suicide, from his great weariness of the monastic life. He had twice made a journey to Rome with the single object of obtaining from the Pope a release from his vows. He was 49 years old.

He is said to have been one of the most distinguished writers of Germany, and had acquired great fame as a critic. He was beloved, as much for the qualities of his heart, as for those of his mind.—*Watchman.*

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.—Dr. Beecher says that the minister whose preaching cuts, gives the best evidence of apostolic succession.—*Id.*

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

[Correspondence of the Secretary.]

Saratoga Springs.—Incidents of Travel.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 23, 1843.

MR. EDITOR.—Here I am for the first time at this place of popular resort, not only for invalids, but for the gay, the wealthy, and the fashionable. Greater numbers, and those coming from greater distances, are attracted here every year, until this has become a world-renowned watering place. During the present season the number of visitors has been considerably greater than at any previous time. The number for the past several weeks has averaged about 4000. I have been here eight days, and intend leaving this afternoon. I have thought that a sketch of my visit and observations on my way at this place might not be uninteresting to some of the readers of the Secretary.

I left home on Monday, and took the cars at Westfield, Mass., for Albany. I have travelled through pleasant places and more beautiful villages than I passed by on my way to the Hudson river. But to me, no other railroad route with which I am acquainted has been more interesting or exciting. One would scarcely have thought that a path for a railroad could be found through the ridges of mountains that lie along the way, whose blue-topped summits tower into the blue sky. But following up the Westfield river, occasionally crossing its silver stream, passing through deep cuts in the rocks and over valleys filled with embankments, and through one tunnel in the mountain, the work has been accomplished. Gazing on the tall, overhanging cliffs, the high-towering hills covered with perpetual forests, and listening to the music of the crystal stream moving onward in its course among the rocks below,—and then beholding the track of the fiery engine that bore us along, the frequent bridges, culverts, and rocky paths over which we sped, and hearing the constant clattering of the wheels, echoed back by the reverberating mountains,—I hardly knew which to admire more, the beauty and grandeur of nature, or the skill and genius of man.

Having arrived at Albany, which I should judge is not distinguished for the beauty of its location or its general appearance, although it contains a number of elegant and noble buildings, I took the cars in the morning for Schenectady. Finding a stage in readiness to start for the Springs, instead of proceeding thither by railroad, I took my seat with the driver where I could have a full view of the country as we passed along. I saw nothing in Schenectady of any particular interest, except the buildings of Union College which make an appearance somewhat imposing, though hardly equal to that of some of our eastern colleges. We crossed the Mohawk, which is a beautiful river, and passed over a generally level and fruitful country, till we came within a few miles of the Springs where the soil is more sandy and much of it is covered with forests. We passed by the beautiful and retired residence of Mr. DELAVAN, who has done so much for the cause of temperance; also that of Col. YOUNG, Secretary of the State of New York. The mansions of both, adorned with surrounding gardens, walks and trees of various kinds, showed that their occupants were those of cultivated taste and refinement.

I arrived here a little before noon, when it is perhaps as quiet as at any other time in the day; and, visiting the various Springs and passing through the village, I called on Dr. BRADLEY, a resident physician, who keeps a few boarders, and in whose pleasant family I have been agreeably entertained during my short stay here. Saratoga Springs contains about three thousand permanent inhabitants; and during the summer the village presents all the appearance of a lively little city. It is laid out in streets, of which Broadway is the principal one. There are several large boarding-houses, capable of accommodating from 200 to 500 persons each, and a number of fine dwellings and stores. The numerous and thriving trees that line the streets and shade the buildings, and the adjacent groves and forests add much to the beauty and appearance of the place. There are several springs, and they mostly lie along in the lowland in the eastern part of the village. The springs nearly all differ in their medical properties, and consequently in the taste of their waters. The Congress Spring is the most celebrated, and has the most agreeable flavor. Its waters operate as a cathartic, while those of the Pavilion Fountain and Iodine springs are more of a tonic. From five to seven in the morning thousands gather around the Congress spring to sip the refreshing draught all sparkling from the fountain. To see the multitudes wending their way to the Spring reminds one of the followers of Mahomet going to worship at Mecca. It is somewhat amusing to look at them as they approach and stand around the spring—the old and decrepit, the lame and the sickly, the sons of wealth and the votaries of fashion, and women and children, all eager to imbibe the healing and inspiring fluid. The great number of those who drink and the almost incredible quantity which some of them take, keep busy the

boys who wait on the "mixed multitude." They begin to retire as the breakfast hour draws nigh, with their appetites sharpened for the dainties of the table. During the day several individuals are constantly employed in bottling the water, immense quantities of which are sent to all the principal cities of the Union; and I am informed that a ship recently sailed for Europe with an exclusive cargo of this water.

The majority of visitors here have but little appearance of being invalids. By observing, one would judge that they are from wealthy families and from the highest circles of fashionable life, and had come here to see and be seen, and because they had nothing particular to do at home. Here are ample opportunities for riding, hunting and fishing, rolling nine-pins, attending theatrical exhibitions and shows, for listening to the sounds of music and joining in the mazes of the dance. It is in many respects a wicked and immoral place. There are many, however, who are really invalids, and have come here for the sole purpose of being benefited by the use of the waters; and after remaining a few weeks they often return with their health restored or greatly improved. Those who are afflicted with liver complaints, dyspepsia, general debility, and similar complaints, derive, in most instances, material advantage from the use of the spring water.

The religious interests of such a place as this must suffer considerably from the immoralities of many who resort here, and from the various exhibitions and plays which are constantly kept up during the visiting season. There are, however, many good Christians here, and several evangelical societies. There are six houses of public worship, viz: Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Universalist. The Baptist church numbers, as I learn from one of its members, about 375 communicants, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. J. S. FLETCHER, who has sustained that relation for the past sixteen years. Before him, Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, Sen., was pastor of the church. He still lives in the village, somewhat advanced in life; and one of his daughters teaches a select school for young ladies. Br. Fletcher being absent last Sabbath, Dr. Wayland, who is on a visit at his father's, preached an excellent discourse in the morning on *Self-Deception*; and in the afternoon and evening the writer of this supplied the desk by invitation, although he could not help feeling the great contrast there must be between the President and his pupil. A precious revival was enjoyed by this church during the last winter, and about 50 were added to their number.

I will notice but one more incident, and close, for I fear I have already too far protracted this communication.—Visiting the village grave-yard one day I came unexpectedly to the monument erected to the memory of MARGARET MILLER DAVIDSON, one of those wonderful sisters whose poetic talents were so early and strikingly developed, and who, as Miss SEDGWICK says, "seem scarcely to have touched our earth on their passage to heaven." LUCRETIA MARIA died several years since, at the age of 17, and MARGARET died at this place, where her parents now reside, about five years ago, at the age of 15. Their biography and writings have been published in two separate volumes, have passed through several editions, and I believe have been republished in England. Having a curiosity to see the mother of those girls whose biography and "Remains" I had read with so much interest, I called at Dr. Davidson's last evening; but Mrs. Davidson was so ill as to be unable to see any one. I saw the portrait of herself and that of her daughter Margaret, in both of which there is an expression, peculiar, beautiful, and intellectual. A volume of Mrs. D's. productions has recently been published. Dr. Davidson is a pleasant, intelligent and sociable man, and, as he informed me, a native of Norwich, Ct. I ought to have stated that Lucretia and Margaret, though they were the favored children of the muses, gave good evidence also of being the true children of God; and died in the consolations of the Christian Faith. They are doubtless now tuning their harps to a more heavenly and a holier strain. At the grave of Margaret I wrote the following sonnet:

And thou here, fair lovely, gentle one,
Whose lyre was tuned with more than mortal skill,
And uttered tones a thousand hearts to fill
With heavenly rapture strangely sweet, which none
But thy inspiring genius could create!

No, thou—thou art not here. A beam from heaven:
And as an angel visitant dost wait,
To leave a blessing by our Father given,
So, thou, fair dweller of a brighter sphere,
Too pure for earth, dost stay but briefly here:
Only to sing a sweet, celestial song,
That charms, enraptures with its peerless strains;
Then upward soarest to join the spirit throng,
And tune thy harp anew, on heaven's immortal plains.

S. D. P.

Dedication and Ordination.

The new and commodious house of worship, recently erected by the Baptist church in Middletown, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Wednesday next, the 6th inst. Br. William G. Howard will be ordained as pastor of the church on the same day.

The dedication services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. R. R. Raymond, of this city. Ordination at 2 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. D. Ives, of Suffield.

Meeting of the Hartford Baptist S. S. Society.

The Fourth annual meeting of the Sabbath School Society of the Hartford Baptist Association will be held with the Baptist church in New Britain, on the 2d Wednesday (being the 13th day) of September, at 7 o'clock, evening. The members of the Association have seriously regretted that at no period in the history of the Association has it been found that a full report of the Sabbath schools connected therewith has been made. To remedy this evil and increase the interest felt in Sabbath schools and their statistics, this Society was formed three years ago, and yet notwithstanding all the efforts of this Society, thus far, the difficulty has not been removed; and why? Simply because some of the churches manifest so little interest in the Sabbath school cause, that they will neither send delegates to attend with this Society the evening before the Association, nor yet take the labor to send a letter containing their statistics to the clerk, nor even in their letter to the Association define their statistics. Dear brethren, cannot this be remedied this year? I think it may, and I feel confidence in you when I say, you think it may, and that it will be remedied this year.

1. It is very desirable that each church should send delegates to meet with this Society the evening before the Association, and report particulars connected with every school in the body.

2. Brethren, if you cannot have delegates present on that evening from any cause, be punctual to forward a letter (post paid) to the clerk, with a report of every thing important connected with your school. On the following points report without fail. How many Superintendents, with their names? How many teachers? How many scholars? How many volumes in your library? How conversions during the past year? Do you continue your school during the whole year? With such other items of information as may be deemed interesting.

Tariffville, Aug. 22, 1843. Wm. REED, Clerk.

BAPTISTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—According to a statistical table published in the New Hampshire Baptist Register, there are 10535 Baptist communicants in that state.—Number of churches 104; destitute churches 31; ordained ministers 76; licentiates 3; added by baptism 1272; by letter 428; dismissed 342; excluded 90; restored 17. There are six Associations, and seven unassociated churches. The whole amount of donations for the several benevolent objects during the year was \$1535 04.

The Signs of the Times.

This paper has a column or so of censure in relation to some few remarks which have appeared in the columns of the Secretary. The first sentence of which the editor complains, is taken from a notice to "Correspondents," in which we stated that the immediate Second Advent of our Saviour is not now the prominent theme of discussion, &c. In this statement he thinks we have misrepresented the views of the second advent believers. We would simply refer the editor to the columns of his own paper for the last three years, for the proof of our assertion. The subject of the second coming of Christ in 1843, up to April of the present year, was the prominent theme of debate; but since that time, other questions, and matter not immediately connected with the second advent, have occupied a prominent place in the columns of the Signs of the Times.

We are next accused of misrepresentation, in some remarks which we made upon the following sentence which appeared as the caption of an article in a late number of the Signs of the Times.

"The great question at issue between us and the church, viz: Is the curse to be removed; and this earth restored to its Eden state, to be the eternal abode of the righteous in the resurrection state?"

We inferred from the foregoing sentence that the believers in the Second Advent had relinquished that part of the system which relates to the year 1843, and were now striving to make an issue with the church upon the nature of the millennium. This we supposed to be a fair inference, inasmuch as the time fixed for the second advent had nearly or quite expired, and now in the latter part of the year 1843 they say the great question at issue between us and the church is, "Is this earth to be restored to its Eden state" &c. This certainly looks to us like an abandonment of the question of the appearance of our Saviour in 1843; for if that doctrine is still firmly believed by the editor, he should suppose, now, when the last sand in the glass of time has about run out, he would advocate this topic alone with all the energy of which he is capable. The question whether the saints are to inherit this earth in the resurrection state, or some other part of this vast universe, is a matter of no sort of consequence. It is enough for us to know that "in the resurrection we shall be as the angels of God." Then why not, if you fully believe the consummation of all things will occur during the ensuing fall, (as you have more than once intimated within the last few months,) why not sound the alarm with redoubled vigilance, instead of discussing the comparatively useless question as to the place of the future residence of the blessed?

The course pursued by the Signs of the Times for the last six months, has led us to the conclusion that its editor has had some misgivings as to the truth of the doctrine of the Second Advent in 1843; and though he may think us uncharitable, we still believe he has serious doubts of its fulfillment the present year.

He brings a third accusation against us for saying that the editor of the *Israelite* was right, when he said he could not speak with certainty as to the year when Christ would come. The Signs of the Times says the *Israelite* is not a Miller paper, but that its editor is just coming into the faith, and consequently our paragraph is calculated to injure the cause, inasmuch as it might be inferred from it, that he had given up an opinion which he never entertained. We never saw the *Israelite*, and of course are ignorant of its sentiments. The sentence which we endorsed as "right," we found in some of our exchange papers; and if there was anything like misrepresentation in it, we most cheerfully make the correction.

Perhaps we have occupied more space with this subject than is proper; but as the editor of the Signs of the Times seemed to think that we had intentionally misrepresented him, we felt disposed to show him that such is not the case. There are errors enough connected with the 1843 doctrine, if we felt disposed to combat them, without misrepresenting their views; but we prefer to wait and let time explode a theory which, to say the least, has been attended with many serious evils.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The Annual Commencement of this venerable seat of learning will take place on Wednesday next, the 6th of September. On Tuesday forenoon an Oration before the Association of the Alumni will be delivered by Judge PITMAN, of Providence. In the afternoon the Philanthropic and United Brothers' Societies celebrate their anniversary, when an Oration is expected by BENJ. F. THOMAS, Esq. of Worcester, Mass., and a Poem by THOS. A. JENCKS, Esq. of Providence. In the evening the Missionary Sermon will be preached by Rev. GEORGE B. IDE, of Philadelphia; and on Wednesday, after the Commencement exercises, Hon. JOSEPH DUFFEE, of Tiverton, R. I., will deliver the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

EMANCIPATION.—The progress of the principles of universal emancipation is onward, and cannot fail in due time to triumph throughout the world. France has hitherto shown but little sympathy with the anti-slavery movements of the age, but it is said now, that Mr. Guizot, the French Premier, is fully decided upon achieving the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. The Portuguese Chambers are contemplating its abolition in their Colonies. We should think the time had arrived when our own free country would begin to think seriously of abolishing an Institution which has literally become a "hissing and a by word" in nearly all the polished courts of Europe.

WITH AND WITHOUT THE CLOAK.—There are no such sticklers for equal rights in this country as the Roman Catholics. They will have the Bible banished from schools, because it infringes on their religious privileges. Free toleration of religious opinions is their watch-cry, in season and out. But step across our Southern boundary line in Mexico, and the whole tone is changed. Tolerance there is as hostile to the spirit of popery, as the Bible is here. The new constitution of that republic just adopted, has a provision that the Mexican nation profess and will protect the Romish Apostolic Catholic religion to the exclusion of all others! And another article entirely exempts Romish priests and ecclesiastics from the jurisdiction of the civil law. This is Romanism where it acts itself out, and has nothing to gain by assuming a false character.—N. Y. Evangelist.

A new Baptist church was constituted at North Wrentham, Ms. on the 10th ult. Sermon by Rev. William H. Shailer, of Brookline. The church consists of forty-nine members, nineteen of whom were baptized by the Rev. E. G. Sears, who is now their pastor.

Connecticut Literary Institution.

We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the advantages which this Institution presents for the instruction of young men preparatory to entering college. There is no Institution of the kind in the State that will compare with it. We copy the following paragraph from the Reflector, for the purpose of letting our readers know what our friends in other States think of the Connecticut Literary Institution. Let every Baptist in the State patronize our own Institution, instead of some other, and the complaint of an insufficient number of scholars will cease.

"A considerable number of young men from the Institution design to enter college the coming fall, some at Brown, and others at Yale. The number of students during the past year has been somewhat less than in years previous. This is to be regretted, for we know of no school in New England where young men and lads may be better fitted for college, for a course of professional study, or for the active duties of life. The location of the institution is delightful and healthy, and its moral and religious influence is decided and salutary. Extensive repairs are now being made about the premises and in the building, and the chapel is to be fitted up as a study and recitation room for young ladies, of whom a considerable class is expected the next term. They will board in private families and recite at the institution. As this is the only Seminary of the kind in the State, it is hoped that the Baptists generally, and especially the Baptists of Connecticut, will not only feel a deep interest in its prosperity, but manifest it by sending their sons and daughters to be educated at Suffield."

Speaking of the exercises at the late exhibition, the Reflector says:

"On Tuesday evening, was celebrated the Eighth Anniversary of the Calippen Society.—An appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. A. Richards of Springfield. The Oration, by Rev. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, of Hartford, was truly a finished, sound and eloquent production. The orator selected for his theme, 'The Elements of Manly Character,' and he very happily illustrated the sentiment of Dr. Young, with which he commenced—'The Christian is the highest style of man.' The audience was large, and their interest and gratification were evinced by the profound attention to the noble thoughts and manly eloquence of the youthful speaker."

A SENSIBLE MAN.—The Rev. Mr. Pennington, of this city, came passenger in the Great Western. It will be recollected that the degree of D. D. was tendered him while in London. We learn that Mr. D. declined accepting the honor, thus proving himself to be a much more sensible man than many supposed him to be. By his refusal to wear the title of "Right Rev. D. D." he has gained for himself more honor than the empty title would ever have conferred upon him.

He returned to this country a cabin passenger, having received the same accommodations and treatment that the other passengers did.

The last Church Chronicle has the following paragraph, upon the title bestowed upon Mr. Pennington, which we presume will be read with a smile.

"SOMETHING NEW, IF NOT STRANGE.—We observe in the secular papers, a reported speech of Mr. Lewis Tappan, at public meeting in New York, in which he gives some account of Mr. Pennington, the pastor of a colored congregation in Hartford, who attended, with Mr. Tappan, the recent World's Convention in London, and who is described by Mr. T. as the blackest man he ever saw. After narrating the many tokens of respect bestowed upon Mr. Pennington, in England, Mr. Tappan added—
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It is well known, that an instance sometimes occurs, in which a congregational minister assumes the name of bishop, or—but this is probably the first case in which the title of 'Right Rev.' has been appropriated to a Bishop of this description. Is the precedent to be followed?"

REVIVAL IN VOLUNTOUR.—We learn by a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to the eastern part of the State, that the Baptist church in Voluntown is blessed with a powerful revival. Forty-eight had been baptized when our informant left, and more were expected to go forward in the ordinance soon. We are unable to state further particulars at present, but hope to hear from there officially before long.

CENTENIAL MEETING.—On the third Wednesday of September, 1843, the First Baptist church in North Stonington will hold a meeting in commemoration of the constitution of that body one hundred years previous. Ministering brethren are invited to attend.

Per order, E. B. PENNINGTON, Ch. Clerk.

North Stonington, Aug. 28, 1843.

BLASPHEMY.—The Protestant Churchman, a new paper just established in New York, for the purpose of defending the Church from the errors of Puseyism, charges Dr. Pusey with the sin of Blasphemy. The passage on which this charge is founded, is found in the famous sermon for which the Dr. was suspended for two years by the Vice-Chancellor, and is contained in the following words:

"For that so we are members of Him, not by love only, but in very deed, mingled with THAT FLESH, mingled with Him, that we might become in a manner one substance with Him, the one body and one flesh of Christ. And He the Eternal Son and God the Word in us, commingled and co-mingled with us, with our bodies as with our souls, preserving both for incorruption." Page 15.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—A mass meeting of slaveholders was to have been held at Hannibal, Missouri, on the 20th ult. to adopt measures for the protection of slave property. The number of runaway slaves has become so large that a general feeling has been aroused throughout the State, and it seems that immediate measures are necessary to check the evil. We have heard of riches taking to themselves wings and flying away; but latterly, a certain kind of riches take to their legs and run away.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SECRETARY.—I wish to inquire through the medium of your paper whether it is necessary, in order to maintain discipline in the Church, to enact laws, or to introduce test notes, upon the church records? Yours, E. B. PENNINGTON.

We always supposed that the Bible was a sufficient rule in all cases of discipline, and that no special legislation was necessary. Our columns are open for the discussion of the subject.

A PRESENT.—The Mormons in Westfield, Mass., have manufactured a superb whip and a couple of riding switches, which they are about to present to Jo Smith. No man deserves these articles more than Jo.

"SAILOR'S HOME," New York, we chanced to see who kindly invited us to a mentioned place. Having a and take a general survey of we very readily acceded to and directed our steps thither. Dea. RICHARDSON, the keeper the way, is a good Baptist, we were taken into several of the building. And here it every thing in and about the neatness and order. The house and will accommodate between persons. It is conducted in a Reading-room, the keeper with every thing that is neat and pleasant "HOME" for the ten sons of the ocean. We then

The county of Philadelphia, months, \$27,194 50 expenses. There are several demands no change paper.

If the city authorities of Philadelphia measures for preventing riots a few years since was raised, and had fined and imprisoned to the were concerned in it, the frequent outbreaks which characterized prevented. Philadelphia and all most disorderly cities of any in want of prompt and energetic authorities in the first place.

PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.—The Episcopal paper recently established purpose of defending the Protestant Church, in opposition to the views of Puseyism, charges Dr. Pusey with the sin of Blasphemy. The passage on which this charge is founded, is found in the famous sermon for which the Dr. was suspended for two years by the Vice-Chancellor, and is contained in the following words:

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"SAILOR'S HOME," NEW YORK.—During a recent visit to New York, we chanced to meet with a Christian brother who kindly invited us to accompany him to the above-mentioned place. Having a curiosity to visit this building, we very readily acceded to the proposition of our friend, and directed our steps thither. After being introduced to Dea. RICHARDSON, the keeper of the "Home," (who, by the way, is a good Baptist,) and sharing his hospitalities, we were taken into several of the rooms and apartments of the building. And here it is specially worthy of remark, every thing in and about the rooms bore the appearance of neatness and order. The house is large and commodious, and will accommodate between two and three hundred persons. It is conducted strictly on *Temperance principles*—has a Reading-room, Library, &c., and is supplied with every thing that is calculated to make it a desirable and pleasant "HOME" for the poor, neglected and forgotten sons of the ocean. We desire its prosperity and success.

The county of Philadelphia has paid, within the last 18 months, \$27,194.50 expenses for riots—and this is not all. There are several demands now against the county.—*Exchange paper.*

If the city authorities of Philadelphia had taken the proper measures for preventing riots, when the disgraceful one a few years since was raised against the abolitionists, and had fined and imprisoned to the extent of the law those who were concerned in it, the frequent disturbances and violent outbreaks which characterized that city, would have been prevented. Philadelphia and Cincinnati appear to be the most disorderly cities of any in the Union; and all for the want of prompt and energetic action on the part of the authorities in the first place.

PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.—This is the title of the new Episcopal paper recently established in New York, for the purpose of defending the Protestant faith of the Episcopal church, in opposition to the views of the "Churchman," a decided Pusey paper. The "Protestant Churchman" is edited by the Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Rector of St. Jude's Episcopal Free church, N. Y.; assisted by several eminent clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal church. Thus far it has been well managed, and we should think would prove a useful instrument in combating the pernicious sentiments of Puseyism, which appear to be making rapid progress in the Episcopal church.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.—The September number of the Review contains several very interesting papers, among which we notice, "Voluntary Societies"—"Principles and Policy of the Jesuits"—"Review of Tappan on the Will"—"Dr. Olin's Travels"—"Alison's History of Europe," &c., &c. A very favorable notice of the "Palmarist" appears in the present number. We quote the closing paragraph:—"It is no disparagement to the collections hitherto in use to say, that we have seen no book more deserving of this general introduction into all our churches than the Psalmist. The editors have accomplished a noble work, for which they deserve not only the thanks of our churches, but of all lovers of true devotional psalmody."

The Court says that another attempt to throw the upward train of cars from the track, was made on Saturday night. The hardened miscreant had laid a fence rail on the track in a position most likely to cause destruction; but the whole train passed over without receiving any injury. This is the fourth or fifth attempt to destroy life by throwing the cars off the track on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered by the Company, for the discovery of the villain, a sum sufficiently large, we should think, to induce a sharp look-out for the villain who thus dares to trifle with human lives.

THE REV. DR. ELY.—The report that this gentleman had embraced Universalism, turns out to be a fabrication. Dr. Ely preached a sermon in the Universalist meeting house at Columbus, Pa., which was very much liked by the Universalist preacher, and this was the only ground for the story.

BRIGADE REVIEW.—We learn by a notice in the Times, that the First Brigade of Connecticut Militia, comprising the 1st, 6th, 14th, 17th and 25th Regiments Infantry, the 1st and 4th Reg'ts Cavalry, and the 2d Regiment Artillery, will be reviewed in the vicinity of Hartford, early in October next. "Zethar" shall have a place next week. His communication was unintentionally overlooked, which is the cause of its long neglect.

MISSISSIPPI.—There are 17 Baptist Associations, 247 churches, and a total of 12,338 members in this State. The Rev. Albert Barnes has been elected Professor of Theology, by the Board of Commissioners of the Auburn Theological Seminary, vice Rev. Dr. Richards, deceased.

Selected Summary.

The Buffalo Advertiser of the 16th says: "Several invoices of anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania mines, via Philadelphia, have recently been received here and re-shipped again for Erie, at a cost of \$5 a ton freightage. This course of trade strongly illustrates the necessity of the completion of the Erie Extension to the lakes. Its aggregate distance of transportation will be over 800 miles."

Wheat is selling at Chicago, Ill. at 68 to 70 1/2 cts. current funds.

The Wheat crop of Northern Indiana is very good, but Corn and Potatoes are much injured by drought.

The Corn crop, both in Virginia and Kentucky, is said to be very promising. Gen. Shelby of Ky. has one hundred acres of corn which, it is estimated, will average 100 bushels to the acre.

Two ladies were thrown from a carriage at Southington, Ct. on the 22d, and one of them instantly killed. The other is not expected to live.—*Tribune.*

The celebrated Mrs. Norton it is said, has some thought of emigrating to the United States.

Joseph Carter, Jr. indicted for the murder of John Castner, on the 1st of May last, has been put upon his trial at Belvidere, Warren Co. N. J.

Mr. Perriman, P. M. at Perrimansville, Md., was so injured by his arm being drawn into a threshing machine on Friday last, that he died the next day.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—Alluding to the crops, the Baton Rouge Gazette says the general crop of Cotton must be very small this year in that neighborhood. The first bolls have almost universally fallen off, while the middlings are thin and small. The rust and rot continue their work of destruction. Some of the Sugar planters may make a respectable crop, but in the main their prospects are worse than those of the Cotton planters. Corn is the only staple which turns out well this year.

Sloop Lady Clinton returned to Nantucket from the Shoals, after an absence of nine days, with seventy-eight swordfish!

The drying house of Leveridge's starch factory in Dorchester, Mass. was destroyed, with a quantity of starch, on Saturday night last. Damage about \$1500.

A counterfeit, named Vandekar, was arrested near Buffalo, on Saturday, with 320 two dollar counterfeit bills of the Bank of Plymouth in his pocket.

Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Peterboro, has forwarded one hundred dollars to Daniel O'Connell to aid the Repeal cause in a peaceable manner.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

Destructive Fire.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Monday, August 21, 1843.

I have just time before the mail closes to inform you that our village has been visited by a most destructive fire. At half past 10 A. M. fire was discovered on the roof of Denison's store-house, adjoining Hooker's. In ten minutes the three store-houses were in flames.—Hooker's new store, Dodge's Hotel, Phelps' brick store and bakery, the house occupied by Simpson, two stores, Symond's tin factory, and the two story dwelling house adjoining, are all destroyed. The last mentioned was pulled down to arrest the progress of the fire in that direction.

Also destroyed, Ford's jewelry store, a hat store, tailor's shop, and the old store next to Hooker's; the brick store and two story dwelling adjoining, on the corner opposite Dodge's Hotel, and several buildings on the rear, Phelps' dwelling house and barns. Mr. McGuin's house together with all the barns and out-buildings in the neighborhood of the fire; and lastly the old Presbyterian meeting house was burnt to the ground. A spark from the steamboat St. Lawrence communicated the fire, and there being a strong north-east wind, it spread with great rapidity. No lives lost that I know of,—a boy jumped from a window in distress, but it is by far the greatest calamity that has ever befallen Sackett's Harbor.

We learn from Hartford that the Hon. John M. Niles is in the Insane Retreat at Utica. His friends placed him in that institution instead of the one at Hartford, in order that he might be under the care of his friend, Dr. Brigham, formerly of the Hartford Retreat.—*Palladium*

Rev. David Stoddard, of the Divinity School in this city, went out to Persia as missionary early in the spring. The Northampton Gazette of Wednesday says, that a letter has been received in town within a day or two past from him, addressed to his father, and dated Oromooti, June 15th, by which it appears that himself and companions arrived at that place, their destination, in excellent health, and under the most pleasing and favorable circumstances.—*New Haven Courier.*

Thomas Hart, beer-seller at Halliwell, Eng. christened his twenty-ninth child lately. Of that number twenty-five are still alive, and should the prolific pair live a few years, further additions may be expected.

A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have four daughters, who were born in the four different quarters of the globe—one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, and one in America.

All the three dams of the First River which were carried away two weeks ago, and have since been repaired at great expense, were swept from their foundations again yesterday.—We mean the dams of Washington Factory, the Franklin Factory, and Joralemon's Factory. We have not heard from the country around us, but fear that much damage has been done.—*Newark, (N. J.) Post.*

Anthracite coal is now transported from Philadelphia to Erie, opposite points in the same State, by the way of the North river and Erie canal.

Geo. Thompson, alias Gillett, who broke open a gentleman's trunk in the Tremont house, Boston, and stole \$2000 worth of Treasury notes, has been sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mrs. Jane Hall, who was the consort of the late Wm. Hall, one of the earliest printers of the city of Baltimore, and the partner of Benjamin Franklin in printing and publishing the first newspaper in Philadelphia, died at Salem, N. J. on Wednesday morning last, in the 88th year of her age.

A large fire occurred at Toronto, U. C. on the 22d ult. About 30 families were deprived of homes.

It is said that Commodore Morgan has been re-called from the Mediterranean, on account of difficulty with the department.

The Journal of Commerce says New York city is remarkably healthy.

Peter Turner, tried at New Haven for an attempt to raise a mutiny on board the brig Marshall, of that port, has been found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the common jail.

The deaths by yellow fever in the New Orleans Charity Hospital on the 16th ult. were four. Cases admitted, the same in number.

The St. Augustine News of the 19th ult. says the yellow fever is at Key West.

The Brooklyn Eagle estimates the damage to the streets of that city, by the late severe storm, at \$10,000.

The East Alabamian announces the death of the Hon. Eli Shortridge, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, Ala. at his residence in Talladega, a few days since.

The Saratoga Sentinel of the 28th ult. says, the number of arrivals at that place from the 20th to the 27th inst., inclusive was 1677. The arrivals by private conveyances exceeded 700. It adds, "there are now full 3000 strangers here, with the prospect of large additions, rather than a decrease in numbers."

A half-witted creature named Fred Ruffin, was stabbed by a deaf and dumb man, named Mike Hunter, which caused his speedy death. Hunter escaped, and has not been taken.—*Raleigh N. C. Register, 22d ult.*

A boat was recently upset on the Thames, at London, and a large number of boys were exposed to imminent danger, when a black boy leaped in and saved six of the little fellows—the seventh he was unable to rescue.

A St. Louis paper states that the Sioux and Chippeway tribes of Indians, (between whom a deadly hostility has heretofore existed,) have concluded a treaty of peace—which was signed on the 4th ult. and has been forwarded to Washington.

Madame D'Arismont (Fanny Wright) lives in Cincinnati, owns a fine property, and is building herself a splendid establishment.

We are informed upon the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the steamer Fibernia, that on the 2d of July last, as every one will remember as being decidedly the hottest day of the season here, the weather in London was so cold that fires were found to be very comfortable.—*U. S. Gazette.*

SOCIAL REFORM.—A company of persons who believe in a community of property, have purchased a tract of land in Onondaga Co. N. Y. to establish a society on their own plan.

The entire specie of the world is estimated by Jacobs at \$1,900,000,000. In Europe there is supposed to be \$1,000,000,000, and Mr. Merrill of Union, Penn., says that, according to the best authorities, the paper circulation in Europe is fourteen times the specie currency.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

Clerical Encouragement of Quackery.

The following excellent article is from the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery. The clergy, who are so often the recipients of the gratuitous services of the medical profession, will doubtless receive the following remarks in the spirit with which they are offered.—*Medical News and Library.*

"We can scarcely open a newspaper without meeting with the advertisement of one or more quack medicines recommended and avouched by clergymen. Now such is the confidence of the mass of the people in their spiritual pastors, that these certificates have in them a power greater than even forged testimonials of eminent deceased physicians, so often seen appended to the same advertisements. Such being the case, we would respectfully ask our clerical friends, to whom we attribute no bad motive in this matter, whether they have ever reflected on the mischief they do to the community by these recommendations? Do they not know that if a nostrum be inert, a reliance upon it may do serious life—if active, that while it may relieve, or even cure a few, it will kill many more? We would charitably believe that most of these certificates are given without due reflection. The majority of them are for cough mixtures, balsams, boluses or lozenges, which are presented as infallible remedies, without reference to the nature of the disease in the lungs, by which the cough is produced. But the diseases of the lungs are of various kinds—requiring different modes of treatment—and what may cure one patient, may destroy another. If a clergyman, then, has seen a quick

medicine relieve one individual, he is not justifiable in generalizing, and commending it to all who may, from the coincidence of a single symptom, fancy themselves in the same condition.

"Medicine is an inductive science, the basis of which is a knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body. He who builds on this foundation, rests his superstructure on a rock—all others build on sand. How many of our clergymen understand anatomy and physiology, beyond Dr. Paley's Natural Theology? We suspect very few. We would ask these respected brethren, what they mean by orthodoxy? Is it not a full acquaintance with the letter and spirit of the Bible, and adherence to both? Now, medicine, so to speak, has its orthodoxy, which consists in a profound knowledge of the principles of the science, and a reliance on them to guide them in practice, as the divine relies on the doctrines of the Bible to guide and govern them in preaching. If some ignorant layman, but superficially acquainted with that divine revelation, and imbued with its spirit, were to advertise a new exposition of its doctrines—a sort of patent mode of securing Heaven, which would make the Bible a friend, say, to certify to the truth and efficacy of such a pretended discovery? They would undoubtedly warn the people to beware. It would be a dereliction of duty for them to remain silent, and we, on the other hand, feel that duty in reference to the health and temporal welfare of the community, commands us to speak out in words of warning to the people, and of rebuke to such of their spiritual leaders as travel out of their profession, to enlist under the banner of quackery in another."

The Yellow Fever.

Our readers will probably recollect the terms in which we last week spoke of the gross dereliction from duty of the Resident Physician at the Quarantine in permitting the schooner Vanda, having the Yellow Fever then or recently on board, to go up the river to Kingston, in express violation of law. The following letter relates some of the mischiefs which have thence already been realized, in addition to the death of her pilot:

"KINGSTON, N. Y. Aug. 25, 1843.

"You have been apprised, through the Health Officer, of the visit of the schooner Vanda (under his permission) to our waters, and the discharge of her cargo at Rendout. It appears that she left Quarantine on the 7th inst. and that before and on her arrival there, as well as since her return from Rendout, disease and death have followed in her path. Mourning and gloom are now in our midst. A highly malignant disease, called by some Bilious and by others Yellow Fever, is prevailing in the immediate neighborhood where she discharged her cargo. One died last night and another to-day, and several others are now down with the same species of disease, all having sickened since her arrival there, and some within a few days, she having left the dock, as I understand, on Friday or Saturday last. It is unquestionably proper that these circumstances should be known to your city authorities.

I am, in haste, yours, &c.

"H. M. ROMENY."

Great care will now be requisite, provided the disease be contagious, as is generally believed, to prevent its spreading to this city. The weather is now intensely hot, and many cellars and vaults are not yet cleared of the water with which they were filled by the great rain of last Monday night. The greatest vigilance must be exercised, and cleanliness observed on all hands.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Yellow Fever entirely subsided. Dr. Vache, Resident Physician of our city, wrote night before last from Rendout that the disease raging there is a fever, which since the arrival of the Vanda has attacked eighteen persons, three of whom have died. He remained over, watching it, and will return this morning. He recommends that the interdiction of intercourse passed by our Board of Health be not renewed.

Several of the principal physicians of our city have united in a certificate that the Yellow Fever or other contagious disease exists in this city.—*Id.*

British Claim to Oregon.

The last Edinburgh Review contains a long article on the Oregon question, and the writer earnestly calls on the British government to possess itself of the unoccupied tract, which it says is the last corner of the earth left free for the occupation of a civilized race.—The subjoined characteristic will show the zeal that exists on the subject:

"The land which is to command the North Pacific, and give the law to its myriad islands, cannot long remain unoccupied. It calls loudly on those who have foresight—on those who can estimate the promise of the future—to forecast its destiny. The Americans never show themselves deficient in this branch of political wisdom. They are familiar with what we can scarcely realize—the rapid march of time in the western world."

"Sarcely it will behoove us who have an interest in every corner of the earth, to note the signs of these changes, and turn them to our profit when we may. And one thing strikes us forcibly. However the political question between England and America as to the ownership of Oregon, may be decided, Oregon will never be colonized overland from the Eastern States. It is with a view of pointing out the entire distinctness of the two regions that we have gone, perhaps at tedious length, into a description of the geographical peculiarities of the vast space which separates them."

President Houston has dismissed Com. Moore from the naval service of Texas.

American Lobsters are an article of transportation to England in the steamships.

Hon. James Semple has been appointed U. S. Senator by the Governor of Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. McRoberts' death.

Edwin Coffin, of Edgartown, Mass. received a blow from one of the vanes of a windmill on the 18th, which it is thought he will not long survive.

A meeting is to be held at Trenton on the 6th of September, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument commemorative of the battle of Trenton.

HAIL STORM.—The city of Maumee, Ohio, was visited on the 9th ult. by a severe hail storm, which did much damage. No less than three thousand panes of glass were broken.

Cincinnati is soon to be lighted with gas.

The Methodist meeting house in Waterloo, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. It is reported that it was the work of an incendiary.

THE NEW STEAMER SULTANA.—A LAUNCH.—On Saturday afternoon, 700 or 800 people assembled at Port Fulton, to witness the first plunge of the largest boat which ever yet swam the Western waters. Her length is 250 feet, beam 36, depth of hold 13 1/2 feet. She is intended to carry two engines with 30 inch cylinders, and 10 feet stroke.—*Louisville Whig.*

The English have a military force of 35,000 men in Ireland. If it took half as many to keep one of the states in the Union, how the English would cry out about the imbecility of a republican form of government, and its inability to maintain itself without an armed force!—*Concord Freeman.*

We learn from the Cumberland Civilian, that William Wall, an Englishman by birth, but recently of Bucks Co. Pa. was arrested on Monday last at a camp meeting near Everettsville in Alleghany co. charged with disseminating incendiary publications, and inflaming and exciting the slaves against their masters. On Tuesday he was brought before Justice Fechtig, and on examination was committed in default of bail, to answer for the felony at the next term of Alleghany County Court.—*Balt. Clipper.*

COMMENCEMENT AT CAMBRIDGE.—The exercises of the Annual Commencement yesterday, went off well. The church was filled to overflowing—and the performances were of a high order, reflecting honor on the young gentlemen who took part in the proceedings, and on the institution. The degree of A. B. was conferred in course on sixty-eight individuals. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Ezra S. Gannett and Rev. Daniel Sharpe of Boston, and Rev. Alonzo Potter of Union College, N. Y. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Wm. H. Prescott and George Bancroft of Boston, Jared Sparks of Cambridge, and Wm. Smyth of Cambridge University, England.

The celebration of the Phi Beta Kappa takes place this day. George S. Hillard was expected to deliver the oration.—*East. Merc. Journal.*

SANGUINARY DUEL.—Hon. Abel Labranche, new Loco Foco member of Congress from the 2d district of Louisiana, recently insulted Mr. Houston, Whig Editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette, on meeting him at a billiard room in New Orleans, on account of some article which Mr. H. had published respecting Mr. L. The result was a challenge, and a bloody duel, of which we find the following account in the Picayune of the 20th:

We are grieved to state that the difficulty between Mr. Labranche and Mr. Houston—which we regretted from its incipency to its termination—will probably result, or has already resulted in fatal consequences. About half past 5 o'clock last evening, they fought a duel at the Oaks, near Gonzilly Road. The weapons were double-barrel shot guns, each barrel loaded with a ball. On the first fire of the fourth round, the ball of Mr. Labranche took effect, striking Mr. Houston on the left side, in the region of the lower rib, and passing out at the right side, in a direction near the back. Though the wound was necessarily a dangerous one, hopes were entertained by the medical gentlemen on the ground that it would not prove mortal.

The Small Pox has broken out among the foreign immigrants coming up the Canal, and several of them are now down with the disease. Two individuals have, we understand, already died.—*Buffalo Ad.*

An interesting little boy, son of Major Thomas W. Ayres, aged about 8 years, met with a shocking death near Beaver, Pa. a short time since, by being thrown from a wagon and one of the wheels passing over him.

OSWEGO CANAL.—The tolls collected at Oswego up to the 22d ult. are \$37,007, against \$28,847 last year, when the canal opened earlier.

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF TYPE.—In one of the numbers of Dr. Braithwaite's London Retrospect, now being published, we find a case reported by Dr. Joslin, of New York, in which a compositor was attacked with paralysis of the face, in consequence of holding type in his mouth while correcting proof. It required some three or four months to effect a cure.

Curts Wilcoxon, aged about 20 years, son of Mr. O. S. Wilcoxon, was drowned at Seneca Falls, on the 33d ult. while bathing in the river.

The first mate and one of the seamen of the brig Falco, were brought to Mobile on the 18th by the revenue cutter, charged with mutiny in refusing to leave the vessel until their wages were paid.

The distillery belonging to H. Thayer, on Water street, west of Mill, Cincinnati, took fire on the morning of the 3d ult. about 2 o'clock, and was totally destroyed. The loss is supposed to be about \$5000. No insurance that we can learn.

MORMON MISSION.—The "Times and Seasons" contains the commendatory lectures of Joe Smith, appointing G. J. Adams, to accompany Elder Hyde on a mission to St. Petersburg, Russia, "to be one of the messengers to introduce the fullness of the gospel of the Son of God to the people of that vast empire." So Russia is not to be in darkness any longer.

The Caterpillar is said to be doing great damage to the cotton crop at Edisto, S. C.

Gov. Porter has pardoned William Jordan, convicted, fined, and sentenced to imprisonment at the May Sessions of the Court in Delaware Co. (Del.) for violating the license law.

James Williams has been committed to prison in Rochester, to await his trial for bigamy, having married one wife in 1835, and another in June last.

RETURN OF PART OF THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—We learn by an Extra from the office of the Clarksville (Texas) Standard, that this expedition, which started for the purpose of capturing a company of Mexican traders on their route to Santa Fe, has been defeated in its object, and part of those composing it returned home. The traders had with them \$20,000 in bullion, and 50 packs of beaver. When the dragons returned they continued their journey without any protection whatever, but the inefficiency or knavery of Snively gave them so much the start that there is little chance that the party who pursued them will overtake them before reaching Santa Fe.—The Standard promises a detailed account of the expedition.—*Washington (Ark.) Intel.*

One of the Indians who murdered the Le Garden family in March last, (living near the Neutral Ground, on the road leading from Du Buque to the Indian agency) has been tried and found guilty.

We learn from the Chicago Express that an organized band of horse thieves infest the whole of Northern Illinois. They frequently enter the city of Chicago and help themselves to horses, wagons, and whatever else they wish. In Lee County they even ventured within the august precincts of the law, stealing a fine pair of horses from the Sheriff of that county.

Warren Stillwell of Morrisville, Madison co. N. J. hung himself on Sunday last in the third story of his own tan-house by a rope some twenty feet long. He fastened one end to a post and with the other round his neck threw himself out of a window, thus falling within a few feet of the ground.

The barn of Mr. Brewer, near Southport, Wisconsin, containing the produce of 30 acres of land, was struck by lightning on the 13th, and entirely consumed. Loss about \$1,000.

The number of sheep in Russia in 1841 was 3,840,316. The greatest number was in the government of Tauris, viz: 600,000. In Kharkoff, 500,000.

Jonah Fox was arrested on the 23d at Rochester and committed to prison for forging the name of Jonathan A. Burke to a note of \$56.

An affray occurred a short time since at Detroit, Mich. between the mate of the steamer Chesapeake and a runner for one of the German hotels, in which the latter fell from the dock, or was thrown into the river, and probably drowned, as every effort to rescue him was ineffectual.

Two forgers, named Peter Walters and Robert French, were arrested at Hagerstown, Pa. on the 22d, while attempting to pass off some counterfeit business notes. They were from Franklin Co. Pa.

The Petersburg (Va.) Railroad Company has completed its bridge over the Roanoke.

It is stated in the Universal Gazette that every Prussian who may cross the Russian or Polish frontier without being provided with a regular passport, will be sent to Siberia if he be a civilian, and lodged in a fortress if he belong to the army.

Fielder Robinson was held to bail in Washington, D. C. on Saturday last, in the sum of \$250, for his appearance at the next Criminal Court, to answer to the charge of receiving Treasury notes, knowing them to have been stolen. R. C. Cox, Esq. became the prisoner's security.

New York Market—Monday, Aug. 28.

There is no change to-day, and but little business. Cotton is quiet. Flour heavy. No movement in Pork. P. S. Evening.—There has been a sale of Cotton for export of 800 bales, making with small miscellaneous operations, 1200 bales as the day's work. Several moderate lots of Genesee Flour have been obtained at \$4.75. A sale of Troy was made at \$4.69.—*Journal of Com.*

Marriages.

In Hitchcockville, July 26th, by Rev. Wm. H. Frisby, Mr. Leander Smith, of Winsted, and Miss Adeline Hull, of Hitchcockville.

In Midd

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.

ELM WOOD PLACE, STRATFORD, AUG. 24.
Rev. Wm. Patten of New York, during a visit to Rev. J. Fletcher of London, showed some wild flowers plucked at the falls of Niagara. A son of Mr. P. retired, and after about 30 minutes returned with the following beautiful stanzas.

Falls of Niagara.

Beyond the deep Atlantic waves,
These fair, but faded flowers grew;
Where dread Niagara falls, and raves,
They sipped the pearls of morning dew;
The parent root, that gave them birth,
Still beautifies the distant earth!

'Tis spring! and many a lovely flower
Clustering around that root appears,
Each nurtured by a gentle shower
Of the deep torrent's rainbow tears;
And each rewarding the wild bee,
With nectar for his minstrelsy.

Sweet flowers! How glorious was your home,
Where starting earth's deep caves with light,
And shaking heaven's eternal dome,
Gigantic cataracts day and night,
Adown the steep with thundering whirl,
Their endless lightning waters hur!

Built by the golden sun by day,
And by the silvery moon by night,
Is seen amidst the torrent's spray,
An everlasting rainbow's light,
Serenely above the cataract's rage
Cheering the storm it can't assuage!

But with its hues these flowers recall,
While all the wonders of their clime,
Mortal! heart! thou dost not "fall"
Of the dark rolling stream of time,
Into a deep eternity?
Is mercy's bow there spread for thee?

For the Christian Secretary.

LINES

On the death of Mrs. Sarah Louisa Everett.

Whom saw we cold in death's embrace,
Remov'd from all the ills of time;
A smile still ling'ring on her face,
Her spirit in a purer clime!

A friend below'd, sincere and kind,
Yet noble, dignified, and fair;
Her spirit by rich grace refin'd,
She's gone in nobler joys to share.

She lov'd the Lord in early youth,
In virtue's path she meekly trod;
Her only guide, the word of truth;
Her only trust, the grace of God.

And yet the grace of which she sang,
For which she counted all things loss,
Which cheer'd her soul in every pang,
She saw display'd upon the Cross.

Her race, though short, was nobly run,
On earth she could no longer stay;
And calmly went as sets the sun,
At close of Summer's brightest day.

She sleeps in Jesus, and is blest,
Though cold in death her body lies;
That body in the grave shall rest,
Till Christ, the Lord, shall bid it rise.
C. B. EVEREST.

Miscellaneous.

Cultivate the Affections.

BY C. MINER, ESQ.
"Father, forgive them."

*** Go, proud infidel—search the ponderous
tomes of heathen learning; explore the works of
Confucius—examine the prospects of Seneca, and
the writings of Socrates—collect all the excellen-
cies of the ancient and modern moralists, and
point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of
the Savior.—Reveled and insulted—suffering the
grossest indignation, crowned with thorns, and
led away to die, no annihilating curse breaks from
his breast. Sweet and placid as the aspirations of
a mother for her nursing, ascends a prayer of
mercy on his enemies.—"Father, forgive them."
O, it was worthy of its origin, and stamped with
the bright seal of truth that his mission was from
heaven!

Acquaintances, have you ever quarrelled?
Friends, have you differed? If He who is pure
and perfect, forgave his bitterest enemies, do you
well to cherish your anger?—Brothers, to you the
precept is imperative; you shall forgive not seven
times, but seven times seven.

Husbands and wives, you have no right to
expect perfection in each other. To err, is the lot
of humanity. Illness will sometimes make you
petulant, and disappointment ruffle the smoothest
temper. Guard, I beseech you, with unremitting
vigilance, your passions; controlled, they are the
genial heat that warms us along the way of
life—ungoverned, they are consuming fires.
Let your strife be one of respectful attentions,
and conciliatory conduct. Cultivate, with care,
not, but eradicate the thorn that grows in your
partner's path. Above all, let no feeling of re-
venge find harbor in your breast; let the sun never
ergo down on your anger. A kind word—an
obliging action—if it be in a trifling concern—
has a power superior to the harp of David, in
calming the billows of the soul."

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as
hostile to religion. Let him whose heart is
black with malice, and studious of revenge, walk
through the fields when clad with verdure or
adorned with flowers—to his eyes there is no beau-
ty; the flowers to him exhale no fragrance. Dark
as his soul, nature is robed in deepest sable.
The smile of beauty lights not up his bosom with
joy; but the furies of hell rage in his breast and
render him as miserable as he would wish the ob-
ject of his hate.

But let him lay his hand upon his breast and
say—"Revenge, I cast thee from me; "Father,
forgive mine enemies"—and nature assumes a
new and delightful garbure.—Then, indeed, are
meadows verdant and the flowers fragrant—then
is the music of the groves delightful to his ear,
and the smiles of virtuous beauty lovely to his
goul.

The Soldier's Death.

One fine morning about a week after meeting
with the handsome soldier, I was a good deal af-
fected, by witnessing from my window, a funeral
procession which was passing. "There goes a
poor soldier to his last home," said my maid, who
happened to be sitting with me. It was a stormy
day, and the wind whistled mournfully among
the trees. "He hears it not, poor fellow," said I,
"nor wind nor weather can disturb him now."

As they passed slowly by my window, I observed
that the funeral was attended by one of the offi-
cers of the Tenth Hussars, to which regiment the
dead soldier had been attached. I looked again
and discovered him to be Sir Benjamin, he look-
ed unusually melancholy, and for my part, though
I always considered this a mournful sight, I had
never been so affected by a soldier's funeral until
now. "It is the dull weather which disorders
our nerves," said I, brushing away a tear.

I was going from the window when my atten-
tion was arrested by the sight of a wild, beautiful,
young female, who rushed towards the coffin.
Her hair was dishevelled, and her eyes swollen
with tears. My husband soon returned and in-
formed me that the girl was the betrothed of the
"handsome young soldier," whom he had just fol-
lowed to his last home! This man had stood
before me with all his godlike beauty but a few
days past, and—feeling the tears again rush-
ing to my eyes, I hastily left the room. I learnt
afterwards that he had been ill but two days with
a brain fever. Sir Benjamin visited him at the
death bed. His late pale cheek was now flushed
with a bright crimson glow, and the disorder of
his fine dark auburn ringlets seemed but to in-
crease the beauty which could not easily be disfig-
ured. As the poor maniac struggled in the arms
of the men, who vainly endeavored to confine
him by means of a strait waistcoat, he offered
some of the finest models for statuary art, which
could well be conceived. His beauty acquired a
character of more sublimity from the disorder of
his brain, and all that supernatural, glowing ar-
dor—that immense bodily strength—the youth-
ful fire of that sweet countenance—the eye which
flashed such wild indignation on his fancied tor-
mentors—the boiling blood rushing through the
transparent veins—all this became a mass of
senseless clay, to mingle with the clods of the
valley before the next revolving sun.

For the Christian Secretary.

Everything Earthly Changes.

The seasons change. Cold winter gives way
to balmy spring. Spring steps back for sunny
summer. Summer gives place to fading autumn,
and autumn in turn changes, and again winter
succeeds. The weather changes—cold and heat,
sunshine and rain, clouds and showers, succeed
each other, in ever varied change. Creatures
change. The young become old, friends become
enemies and enemies, perhaps, become reconciled
and are again friends. Prospects change. The
rich may become poor, and the poor may yet pos-
sess riches; joy changes to sadness, smiles to
tears, tears are chased away by smiles, and sad-
ness dispelled by mirth. You change. When
first you entered this changing world, you was a
tiny infant; then a smiling prattler, now a lively
youth, and should your life be longer spared, youth
would give place to manhood, and manhood to
old age. Now you are in health, perhaps to-mor-
row will find you stretched on a bed of sickness,
the rosy cheeks turned to marble paleness, the
sparkling eye, now beaming with intelligence,
changed to a ghastly hue, and vacant stare.—
Those active limbs will by and by be lifeless and
inactive; that body will become food for worms,
and at last change to dust. "Dust thou art, and
to dust shall thou return." But the soul will en-
ter a world, at death, where there will be no
change; what its character is then, it ever will be
through a long eternity. How important, then,
that we strive so to live, and so to form our
characters here, that when death comes, we may en-
ter that happy world, "the saints' eternal home,"
where we shall desire no change, unless we call
increasing in knowledge of God, a change.

Let us learn, then, fellow youth, not to place
our hopes on things of earth. Trust not in kin-
dred, they may die—nor in friends, they may
turn coldly from you—nor in riches, they may
fly away—nor in health, for that may be taken
from you. Where, then, you ask, shall we
put our trust? Look up, I answer, place all your
trust in God. He never changes. "Jesus Christ
is the same yesterday, to-day and forever." Do
your friends die? Jesus ever lives. Do those you
love treat you coldly? Fly to Jesus; His love
beyond a brother's love, never ceasing. Are earthly
riches fleeting? Jesus can make you rich in
faith, and heir of an immortal crown. Is health
departing? Jesus will support all who trust in
Him, and give grace to endure all the chastening
He sees fit to send. Is death approaching?
"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are."

He will accompany all his followers, through the
dark valley, where they will enter the Celestial city,
and dwell with Him forever. Fly, then, fly to Je-
sus; place all your hopes in Him. This friend
is worthy of your fullest confidence. He will
never leave nor forsake you, if you trust in Him.
He is the LORD: He changes not.

MARINETTE.

SHALL OUR COUNTRY BE SAVED?

Principles and Facts
CONNECTED WITH THE
Origin, Progress, and Present Condition of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The American Sunday School Union was or-
ganized in May, 1824. It has five specific objects,
viz:

I. To concentrate the efforts of Sabbath school
societies in different sections of our country.

II. To strengthen the hands of the friends of
religious instruction on the Lord's day.

III. To disseminate useful information.

IV. To circulate moral and religious publica-
tions in every part of the land. And lastly,

V. To endeavor to plant a Sunday school wher-
ever there is a population.

We ask the reader's attention to a brief state-
ment of the success which has thus far attended
the enterprise.

In the first place—we proposed "to concentrate
the efforts of Sunday school societies in the differ-
ent sections of our country."

By uniting the schools in a large district un-
der a general board, it was thought that a conven-
ient medium of intercourse would be secured, and
that the efforts of all might be directed to one
and the same end, and be sustained by a com-
mon sympathy; and by uniting these general
boards with a national society, upon terms mutu-
ally advantageous, we hoped still further to con-
centrate and harmonize our counsels, while at the
same time we made arrangements to furnish

promptly and on the cheapest terms, such facili-
ties in the shape of reward books, tickets, &c. as
were at that period in use.

The correctness of these views was shown con-
clusively, in the eagerness with which the pro-
posed connection was sought,—for it may probably
be said, without exaggeration, that at one time
nineteen-twentieths of all the Sunday schools in
the country were connected with us. In process
of time, however, single schools or small associa-
tions were merged in county or state societies, and
many were embraced in denominational organiza-
tions.

II. Our second object was "to strengthen the
hands of the friends of religious education on the
Lord's day." This we could do chiefly by mat-
uring a practicable and efficient system of in-
struction, adapted to the general wants of the
country—furnishing means of improvement to
such as would serve as active laborers, and those
excitements to zeal and diligence which the
progress of the work might suggest.

The results of our enterprise in this respect, are
seen, not only in our thirteen volumes of Ques-
tions, of which considerably more than a million
of copies have been circulated—in our various
Helps to the understanding of the sacred volume,
and the proper mode of teaching it—in our Geo-
graphies, Dictionaries and Maps—in our works
illustrative of the Jewish religion and history, and
the manners and customs of Oriental nations;
but they are also seen in the valuable manuals
and text books which have issued in later years
from other sources, and in the elaborate and ex-
pensive volumes of commentaries and annotations
upon the Scriptures, which have been prepared
by devout and learned men, with special reference
to the wants of Sunday school teachers and ju-
venile biblical students. If, to supply proper ma-
terials and tools for their work, be to strengthen
the hands of the builders, then have we succeeded
in this part of our original design.

III. The third item was "to disseminate useful
information."

The extent to which this has been done it is
impossible to state with accuracy. The eight oc-
tavo volumes of our Magazine; the four volumes
of the Sunday School Journal, in the largest
newspaper form, succeeded by seven volumes of
the reduced size, containing together an amount of
facts, reasonings, illustrations, and statistics, upon
the subject of Christian education, not easily ac-
cessible elsewhere, in the same compass. The
annual sermons of the Rev. Drs. Wayland and
Taylor of the Baptist church, Henshaw and Tyng
of the Episcopal, Humphrey and Blagden of the
Congregational, Hodge of the Presbyterian, Fer-
ris of the Reformed Dutch, and Schmucker of the
Lutheran church, constitute a volume of peculiar
value, setting forth the views entertained by men
of different ecclesiastical relations, residing in
different sections of the country, and treating
the subject according to their various apprehen-
sions of its connexions and bearings. Our eigh-
teen annual reports make up two or three more
volumes of no inconsiderable size and importance.
The reports of public meetings, and a variety of
pamphlets explaining our design and object, and
defending the principles of the Society, have been
widely circulated, and we may safely say, that
altogether we have materials of this kind, for at
least thirty-five or forty large octavo volumes,
parts of which have been circulated by thousands
and tens of thousands, in all the inhabited parts
of our land. To all this we may add the labors
of several hundred missionaries and agents, who
have traversed the country in the Society's ser-
vice, and disseminated information by means of
sermons, addresses, and conversations, to say
nothing of ministers and others who have advo-
cated our cause in public and private.

IV. The fourth particular of our design was
"to circulate moral and religious publications in
every part of the land;" and by the good hand of
God upon us, we have succeeded in circulating
nearly twenty millions of such publications, in-
cluding each distinct article in our catalogue.

When we entered upon this service, very few
books were to be found at all suited to the tastes,
capacities, or moral exigencies of the young.
The Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union,
with whose stock we began our operations in
1824, published but eighteen bound books, only
fourteen of which are found in our present cat-
alogue. It is not for us to say what agency the
Society has had in creating the demand for reli-
gious and moral books, designed especially for
children and youth. That such a demand exists
to a very surprising extent will not be denied;
and while we are enabled to do something to-
wards its supply, other institutions or book makers
have turned their attention to the subject, and
our present exposure is rather to a surfeit than a
famine.

It would be interesting to follow each one of
these twenty millions of Scriptural publications
through the various channels of its circulation,
and mark the traces of its benign influence upon
the hearts and conduct of individuals—upon the
church—upon private character and the public
welfare. It would be still more interesting to
trace the history of each volume, from the first
conception of the subject in the mind of the au-
thor, to the last perceptible results of its publica-
tion. But such a privilege can be enjoyed by
no finite mind. That the AMERICAN SUNDAY
SCHOOL UNION has been the instrument of calling
into exercise so much of talents, industry, inge-
nuity, and piety, as have been employed in the
preparation of between two and three hundred
manuscripts, making as many bound volumes
upon our catalogue, and that it has been the means
of introducing so extensively the system of librar-
ies, and in supplying the young in so considera-
ble a measure with appropriate religious reading,
are among the claims upon our gratitude.

It is an interesting fact, that the plan of district
school libraries was suggested in our periodicals
as early as 1826, and we do not think it arrogant
to claim that the influence of Sunday schools
and Sunday school libraries is distinctly visible in
the present demand for cheap popular libraries
for common schools. Would to God we could be
farther instrumental in turning into one channel
the two streams which seem to have taken their
rise in the same fountain, causing them to flow
as the waters of salvation to the ends of the
earth!

V. The fifth and last, the most important de-
sign of our organization, was "to plant a Sunday
school wherever there is a population."

Though this phraseology is general enough to
embrace the globe, it has been hitherto confined
to the United States; and hence, though often so-
licit, we have declined for the present, to send
Sunday school missionaries into Texas, South
America, the Canadas, &c. For the ten or twelve
years last past, our attention has been directed
chiefly to the Western and Southern States,
and considering our measure of means, our suc-
cess has been much greater than could have been
reasonably expected.

As to the feasibility of the Western supply,
and the peculiar fitness of our institution to fur-
nish it, the mind of our Board has never wavered
for a moment. We have realized no difficulties
of which we did not distinctly apprise the com-
munity at the outset, and the work done in that
interesting section of our country has stood to
the utmost extent of our expectations.

We have received since 1830, when the resolu-
tion on this subject was passed, at the rate of less
than \$1,000 for each State and district embraced
in the contemplated field. We need not say
how utterly inadequate this sum must be to sus-
tain even the exploring stages of an efficient mis-
sion in most of the States.

To make this evident, suppose New Hampshire,
Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Con-
necticut were thrown into one State, the united
territory would not then equal, in square miles,
either Illinois, or Missouri, or Arkansas, or Indi-
ana, or Mississippi, or Tennessee, or Alabama,
or Louisiana, or Georgia. The Wisconsin Terri-
tory, by itself, would embrace all the territory of
New England, nearly three over. Now, how far
would one or even two thousand dollars go towards
supporting Sunday school missionary operations,
in a tract of country stretching from the Cana-
da to Long Island, and from the Connecticut
river to Cape Cod, especially if the towns and
dwelling were scattered at great distances; the
roads few and often scarcely passable, and con-
necting only the chief towns; while the convey-
ances, especially in the interior, were uncertain,
inconvenient, and available only at intervals of
several days? To complete the picture, let a large
majority of the sober population of New England,
born, and bred, and buried, generation after gen-
eration, in the homes of their fathers, give place
to roving emigrants, the enterprising, the adven-
turous, the speculating—thrown together from
every nation, and kindred, and people, and tongue
under the whole heaven—let three-fifths of her
churches and school houses be demolished, and
the chief of her staid customs abandoned for the
exciting and absorbing interests of life in the
new world. Such a supposition strikingly illus-
trates the inadequacy of our means, and shows,
we apprehend, that all which has been contribu-
ted to sustain our movements there could hardly
be expected to make a very deep or permanent
impression on the moral character or interests of
the West. If the contribution to this object had
been continued upon the scale on which they
were commenced, or rather if they had increased
as the way was prepared, our first foot-hold might
have been retained, and the foundation once laid,
would have served for a noble structure.

It is a sound maxim of political economy, that
the general wealth of a state should supply am-
ple means for general education. Is it not an
equally sound maxim of Christian philosophy,
that its disciples should furnish means of univer-
sal instruction in the doctrines and duties which
it enjoins? If other agencies were in motion for
the accomplishment of the great end in view—if
it were apparent or even probable that help would
arise from some other quarter, and that the thou-
sands of our children and youth who are desti-
tute of religious instruction, would receive it se-
asonably from other sources, we should cheerfully
withdraw our scattered laborers, and leave the
culture of the field to other husbandmen. But,
alas! the files of the Society's correspondence
are loaded with evidence that there is no such
bright spot in our sky. Vast sections of our
country are spread out before us, teeming with a
vigorous, active, thriving population, and we are
invited and urged to come among them and es-
tablish Sunday schools, in which their children
and youth, of all classes and denominations, may
be instructed in the common truths of our holy
religion. The latest maps lie upon our table, but
still our letters tell us of towns and counties which
have grown up in one, two, and three years, the
surveys of which are yet to be engraved, and
where the people would welcome the means of
religious instruction on the Sabbath as an inesti-
mable boon.

This wide territory will, in a fleeting day, be
studded with cities and towns, adorned with tem-
ples of justice, learning and religion, and crowd-
ed with busy millions of our fellow men. Its
waters will be traversed by boats, or be connected
by rail-roads and canals. The plough and the
shuttle, mercantile enterprise, and mechanical in-
dustry and ingenuity, will soon work the wonders
there which they have wrought everywhere else.
The man that is to mete out justice and right, to
minister at the altar, and to exert a commanding
influence over the minds of his fellow citizens—
where is he now? Perhaps trundling a hoop—
perhaps riding a plough-horse—perhaps in a pub-
lic school—possibly in a Sunday school. But,
wherever he is, and whatever he does, what can
be more important than that he should be taught
to love truth, to do justly, to be temperate, to be
obedient to those who have the rule over him—in
a word, to be made familiar with the principles of
eternal truth and justice which the Bible alone
reveals, and which are the foundation and sanc-
tion of all governments, human and divine, per-
sonal and social? And this is the very object at
which we aim—and unless all analogy, and all
experience, and all philosophy are at fault, when
their axioms are applied to the discipline of a little
child, it is an exalted and an attainable end. Look
at the Samuels and Joshuas, or the Absaloms and
Ahabs, of the past or the present age, and they
will show us, that whatever there is, strikingly
beautiful, or strikingly deformed, in the picture of
manhood, is the result of the few first strokes of
the pencil, and not of elaborate correction and
perfect finish.

We have shown you what we have done, and
what remains to be done; and may we not hope
that the channels which we still keep open for the
diffusion of truth and knowledge, will be again
filled; that the sympathies of our benevolent citi-
zens will again be awakened for the ignorant
and destitute families of the country, whose ne-
cessities can be supplied by no other means so

soon and so easily—that a voice will yet come to
us from the churches and communities that ap-
preciate the interests we have espoused, saying,
"This matter belongeth unto thee; arise and do it,
and we will be with thee."

The Sunday school is a simple but mighty ma-
chine, and competent in its legitimate influence
to triumph over every obstacle to the universal
diffusion of Bible truth. Its fitness to this end
could not be more apparent by the experience of
a thousand years than it is now. It may have
lost the attraction and excitement of novelty, but
after all, it is the very thing which the friends of
the Bible want for the very exigency that has
now arisen. We offer the means of carrying
the influence of the Bible home to every
dwelling within our borders, and we have never
seen the moment when the opportunity to do
it was fairer, or the practicability of it more clear-
ly demonstrated. The work to be done has al-
ways extended indefinitely beyond all means and
agencies within our command, and the eye is ab-
solutely pained with surveying it. Shall it be
prosecuted with a spirit and energy commensurate
with its importance, or shall it be abandoned?
We wait for a reply.

Within five or six months last past, we
have had earnest applications for books for
poor schools, and for libraries to place on board
armed and merchant vessels—and for selections
to send to Foreign Mission stations, from which
to translate or compile books in heathen lan-
guages. How shall we answer them? We are al-
so asked and urged to send missionaries to Ken-
tucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi,
&c. but we are not supplied with the means of
sending or sustaining them—what shall we say?

ALEXANDER HENRY, Pres.
Frederick W. Porter, Cor. Sec.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1843.

A CONVERTED SEMINOLE.—Husti-coluc-chee,
a converted Seminole Indian, is preaching at
Reading, Pa., to large audiences, in the German
Reformed church. The Gazette states that he
is a nephew of Osceola, the late celebrated Flo-
rida warrior, whom he is said to resemble very
strikingly; he is about 19 years of age, tall, stout,
and altogether of a fine appearance. He speaks
English well, uses simple language, and is grace-
ful in his gestures. It is his intention to visit his
tribe, as a missionary of the Gospel.

SHORT AND SWEET.—The following original
toast was given at the late Fourth of July an-
niversary, somewhere "out West":

"Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of Amer-
ica—very much obliged to him."

An enlightened traveller asserts that one thou-
sand tons of tobacco juice are annually squirted
over the face of God's creation, and that twenty
tons of ivory are worn out in chewing the weed
every seven years.

It is an easy thing to mention the faults of a
brother or sister, but it is sometimes done at the
sacrifice of a whole christian church, and I have
seen those who would give half their estate to re-
call a sentence which they had uttered in a sig-
gle breath.—Morning Star.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office North side of State House Square.—This
institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having
been established more than thirty years. It is incorporated
with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars,
which is invested in the best possible manner. It insures
Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchan-
dise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss
or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory
terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with li-
berality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the
confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in
any town in the United States, where this Company has an
Agent, may apply through the Post Office, directly to the
Secretary, and their proposals shall receive immediate at-
tention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:
Eliphalet Terry, Charles Russell,
S. H. Huntington, Henry Keeney,
H. Huntington, James Goodwin, Jr.
Albert Day, John P. Brace,
Janus Morgan,
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPA-
NY.—Office North side State House Square, in Ex-
change Building.—This Company was incorporated by the
Legislature of Connecticut with a capital of One Hundred
and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting
Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increas-
ing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The Company will issue policies on Fire and Marine
risks, on terms as favorable as other offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the
United States, where no agency is established. The office
is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE,
William W. Ellsworth, B. W. Greene,
Daniel W. Clark, Willis Thrall,
Charles H. Northam, Elly Hills,
William Kellogg, John H. Preston,
S. W. Goodridge, Edward Bolles,
Henry Waterman, Wm. A. Ward,
S. B. Grant, Ezra Strong,
Lemuel Humphrey,
ANSEL W. CLARK, President.
WILLIAM CONNER, Secretary.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incor-
porated for the purpose of securing against loss and
damage by Fire only. Capital, \$200,000, secured and
vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on
terms as favorable as other offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to
risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its
capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The office of the Company is in the new Etna Build-
ing, next west of the Exchange Hotel, State street, Hart-
ford, where a constant attendance is given for the accom-
modation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,
Thomas K. Brace, Stephen Spencer,
Samuel Tudor, James Thomas,
Griffin Steadman, Elisha Peck,
Henry Kilbourn, Daniel Burgess,
Joseph Morgan, Ward Woodbridge,
Elisha Dodd, Joseph Church,
Jesse Savage, Horatio Alden,
Joseph Pratt, Ebenezer Seelye.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

SIMON L. LOOMIS, Secretary.

The Etna Company has agents in most of the
towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

CHARLES ROBINSON.—Attorney and Coun-
sellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
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